VYSOTSKAYA, A. I.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Lacquers. Paints. Drying oils. Siccatives, I-22

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6191

Author: Vysotskaya, A. I.

Institution: None

Title: Substitute for Drying Oil

Original Publication: Sakharnaya prom-st', 1956, No 2, 61-62

Abstract: To reduce cost of painting it is recommended to utilize the emulsion thinner for oil paint that has been recommended by K. A. Ivanov and S. T. Dement'yev, which results in a saving of drying oil up to 75% and of white mineral pigment, up to 50%. Preparation of the thinner is described.

Card 1/1

VYSOTSKAYA, A.I., inzh.

Concerning N.V. Mikulina's remarks published in "Teploenergetika," no.8, 1961. Teploenergetika 9 no.12:90 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Boilers) (Furnaces)

RABINOVICH, O.M., prof.; FAYERSHTEYN, D.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; PET'KO, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEBEDEV, F.M., inzh.; VYSOTSKAYA, A.L., inzh.; YEREMENKO, R.V., inzh.

Increase in the evaporation capacity of boilers converted to operation on natural gas. Energetik 10 no.11:11-14 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Boilers)
(Gas as fuel)

VOLOSHIN, V.A. (Khar'kov); VYSOTSKAYA, A.I. (Khar'kov); GANENKO, V.Ye.
(Khar'kov); URAZOVSKIY, S.S. (Khar'kov)

Thermodynamics of the coking process. Izv. AN. SSSR. Otd. tekh.
nauk. Met. i topl. no.3:183-190 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Coke) (Thermodynamics)

VYSOTSKAYA, A.I.

Substitute for drying oil. Sakh.prom.30 no.2:61-62 F '56.
(MIRA 9:7)

1.L'vovskiy sakharnyy zavod.
(Thinner (Paint mixing))

VYSOTSKAYA, A.V., kand.med.nauk

Cytologic study of the oral mucous membrane in persons using removable prosthesis. Stomatologiia 38 no.4:66 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz 1-y gorodskoy stomatologicheskoy polikliniki Leningrada (glavnyy vrach L.M. Perzashkevich, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. I.S. Rubinov).
(MUCOUS MEMBRANE) (PATHOLOGY, CELLULAR)

TITLE: Magnetic spectrometer for electrons with energy up to [illegible] Mev

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1964, 48-54

TOPIC TAGS: spectrometer, magnetic spectrometer, magnetic spectrometer

ABSTRACT: Design principles, construction, and experimental results obtained [illegible]

[illegible]

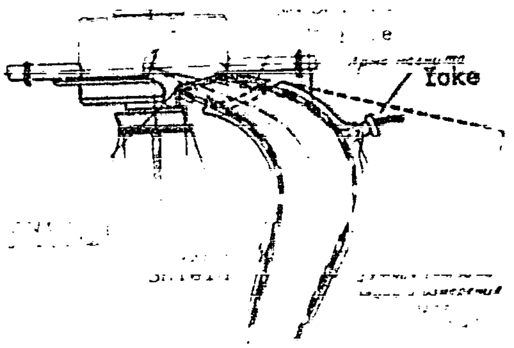
ACCESSION NR AP4047458

shown in Enclosure 1. The main windings are supplied by an 11-kw dynamo-electric amplifier. Resolution for 2- and 4-mm-dia sources is 0.2 and 0.4%.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4047458

ENCLOSURE: 1



Magnetic spectrometer and a counter for checking the focusing

Card

VYSOTSKAYA, A.V.

Characteristics of mastication in the area of various groups of teeth. Trudy LSGMI 63:55-61 '60. (MIRA 15:1)
(MASTICATION)

VYSOTSKAYA, A.V

VYSOTSKAYA, A.V., kand.med.nauk

Masticatory function following the loss of different number of teeth. Stomatologiia 36 no.6:64-68 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz 1-y Gorodskoy stomatologicheskoy polikliniki Leningrada (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. I.S.Rubinov, glavnyy vrach L.M. Porzashkevich)

(MASTICATION)

AFANAS'YEV, N.G.; VYSOTSKAYA, A.V.; GOL'DSHTEYN, V.A.

Design of magnetic spectrometer with circular outline. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 8 no.5:29-33 S-O '63.

Aberration of a magnetic spectrometer with circular outline. 34-39 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR.

ZHOKHOV, Pavel Ivanovich; GRECHKIN, Vladimir Pavlovich; KOLOMIYETS, Nikolay Grigor'yevich; VYSOTSKAYA, Aleksandra Vladimirovna; LONSHCHAKOV, Sergey Stepanovich; VORONTSOV, A.I., red.; FUKS, Ye.A., red.izd-va; PARAKHINA, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Tent caterpillar, Dendrolimus sibericus, and measures for its control] Sibirskii shelkopriad i mery bor'by s nim. Pod obshchei red. N.G.Kolomiitsa i P.I.Zhokhova. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1961. 139 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Tent caterpillars)

VYSOTSKAYA, A.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Clinical aspects and treatment of inflammatory symptoms of the oral mucosa due to the utilization of removable plastic prosthesis. Stomatologiia 35 no.3:46-50 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz kafedry ortopedicheskoy stomatologii (zav. - prof. I.S. Rubinov) stomatologicheskogo fakul'teta Leningradskogo stomatologicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(MOUTH--DISEASES) (MUCOUS MEMBRANE--DISEASES)
(DENTAL PROSTHESIS)

VYSOTSKIY, B.P.; VYSOTSKAYA, G.B.

Problems of and methods for geomorphological surveying. Sov. geol. 8 no.1:157-160 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.

S/122/62/000/004/002/006
D221/D302

18.8200

AUTHORS: Katsnel'son, M.U., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Maloletnev, A.Ya., and Vysots~~kaya, I.M.~~, Engineers

TITLE: The impact strength of some structural steels

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 4, 1962, 7 - 13

TEXT: The author describes an investigation of the impact strength of some steels, whose chemical composition, heat treatment and mechanical properties are tabulated. The examination was carried out on square section specimens with a rounded shoulder for stress concentration. Some of the items were subject to work-hardening by shot blasting. The experiments took place at ambient temperatures from -20 to -60°C. The test stand was equipped with two discs ensuring the change in the sign of the load. The stresses were measured by a strain gauge. The actual load was determined by use of a transfer factor, K_n which was derived by the optical polarization method. The stress was evaluated by $\sigma = \frac{R_t l E K_n}{R_s h S}$ kg/mm^2, where R_t is the

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S/122/62/000/004/002/006
D221/D302

The impact strength of some ...

transducer resistance in ohms; R_s is the shunt resistance in ohms, h is the calibrating signal in mm, E is the elastic modulus in kg/mm^2 and S is the sensitivity coefficient of the transducer. The experiments allowed graphs of the steel life to be plotted in log coordinates. It was concluded that the increased static resistance of the steel results in lower 'relative' limit of impact fatigue. The mechanical strength is raised at lower temperatures. The same phenomenon is noticed with the impact fatigue, although it varies with the steel mark. The strength during variable loading is determined by the surface layers, i.e. by the machining and type of strain hardening. An example is given of the application of fatigue curves for calculating components working in conditions of repeated impacts The actual values of impact resistance may differ from those obtained by the above method. A mention is made of determining the scatter by introduction of a so-called individual scatter factor. There are 5 figures, 4 tables and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

✓B

Card 2/2

L 5385-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWA(d)/FCS(k)/EWA(1)
ACC NR: AP5027269 SOURCE CODE: UR/0207/65/000/005/0040/0044

44,55

AUTHORS: Vysotskaya, I. V. (Leningrad); Genkin, A. L. (Leningrad); Zhukovskiy, M. I. (Leningrad)

44,55 44,55

ORG: none

TITLE: Two-dimensional flow of ideal conducting gas in crossed electric and magnetic fields

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 5, 1965, 40-44

TOPIC TAGS: MHD, electric field, magnetic field, electric conductivity, Reynolds number, approximation method

ABSTRACT: The flow of a two-dimensional, ideal, variable conductivity gas is analyzed, using an approximation technique. The coordinate system for the problem is shown in Fig. 1. All Hall effects are neglected, the applied fields are assumed to be constant, and the electric conductivity is a function of pressure and temperature. The governing hydromagnetic equations are expanded in powers

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1283

L 5389-66
ACC NR: AP5027269

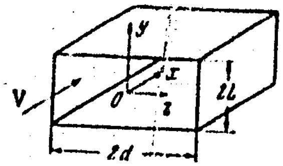

Fig. 1

of the magnetic Reynolds number R_m and the interaction parameter S

$$\left(S = \frac{\sigma_0 L B_{00}^2}{\rho_0 u_0}\right)$$

in the following manner

$$z = z_{00} + Sz_1 + R_m z_2 + S^2 z_3 + SR_m z_4 + R_m^2 z_5 + \ldots$$

where z represents the various flow parameters. The resulting set of equations is given up to second order in z, and expressions are derived for u_1, p_1, B_{x2} and B_{y2}. It is shown that the SR_m expansion can be regrouped as follows

$$z = z_{00} + S(z_1 + R_m z_4 + R_m^2 z_6 + \ldots) + S^2(z_3 + R_m z_7 + R_m^2 z_{11} + \ldots) + \ldots$$
$$(z = u, v, \rho, p)$$

for z = u, v, ρ, p and

$$z = z_{00} + R_m(z_2 + Sz_4 + S^2 z_7 + \ldots) + R_m^2(z_5 + Sz_6 + S^2 z_{12} + \ldots) + \ldots$$
$$(z = B_x, B_y)$$

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L 5389-66

ACC NR: AP5027269

for s = B_x and B_y. An analogous solution can be obtained in the xs-plane. Orig. art. has: 30 equations.

SUB CODE: ME, EM SUBM DATE: 21Sep64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004

Card 3/3

VYSOTSKAYA, K.P.

Specific tissue therapy in ununited fractures and pseudarthrosis; preliminary communication. Vest. khir. Grekova, Leningr. 72 no.1: 25-28 Jan-Feb 1952. (CLML 22:1)

1. Of Hospital Surgical Clinic, Omsk Medical Institute imeni M. I. Kalinin (Head of Clinic -- Prof. V. D. Anchelevich).

KALINOVSKAYA, Ye.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; VYSOTSKAYA, K.P., dotsent (Omsk).

Letter to the editor. Vest.khir. 73 no.3:63-65 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:6)
(Transplantation (Physiology)) (Fractures)

VYSOTSKAYA, K.P., dotsent

Sixtieth birthday of Professor Boris Dmitrievich Dobychin.
Vest.khir. 82 no.4:156-157 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(DOBYCHIN, BORIS DMITRIEVICH, 1898-)

acting manage

VYSOTSKAYA, K.P., dotsent, ispolnyayushchiy obyazannost' zaveduyushchego kafedroy (Omsk); AKHREMOVICH, R.M., professor, direktor.

Method of preparing and transplanting the wall of the bladder in osteosynthesis, and further observations. Vest.khir. 73 no.3:65-67 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Fakul'tetskaya i gospital'naya khirurgicheskaya klinika sanitarnogo fakul'teta Omskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Vysotskaya). 2. Omskiy meditsinskiy institut (for Akhremovich).

(Fractures) (Transplantation (Physiology))

VYSOTSKAYA, K.P., dotsent (Irkutsk, Baykal'skaya ul., d.58-g); LIYV, E.Kh. [Liiv,E.] (Tartu, Estonskaya SSR, ul. Kalevi, d.106-a, kv.3); TIKHANE, Kh.M. [Tihane, H.]; ROZENBLYUM, M.B. (Minsk, ul. Kirova,d.2,kv.43); VELLER, D.G. (Khar'kov, Kostomarovskaya ul.,d.18,kv.19); CHERKASOVA, T.I. (Moskva, ul.Markhlevskogo d.15,kv.14); DEDOVA, V.D.

Abstracts of articles received by the editors. Ortop., travm. i protez. 24 no.3:73-76 Mr '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. kafedroy - prof. B.D. Dobychin) Irkutskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - prof. A.M. Nikitin) (for Vysotskaya). 2. Iz Tartuskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (for Liyv, Tikhane). 3. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. kand. med. nauk G.M. Yakovenko) mediko-sanitarnoy chasti Minskogo traktornogo zavoda (for Rozenblyum). 4. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - prof. M.V. Volkov) (for Cherkasova, Dedova).

VYSOTSKAYA, L.A.

Architectonics of the argyrophil fundamental substance of the thyroid gland. Sbor.nauch.trud.TashGMI 22:440-446 '62.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (zav. kafedroy - dotsent K.Yu. Usmanov) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

TATARENKO, Ye. S.; VYSOTSKAYA, M. A.[Vysots'ka, M. O.]

Variability and correlative dependence between the morphological-cultural and biochemical characteristics of molds. Mikrobiol. zhur. 23 no.3:25-29 '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, Kharkov.

(ASPERGILLUS)

TATARENKO, Ye.S.; PLOTKINA, D. Ye.; VYSOTSKAYA, M.A.; GERASIMOVA, I.P.;
TERNIKOVA, I.P.; DYSHKANT, M.G.

Production of itaconic acid by Aspergillus terreus. Mikrobiologiia 32 no.6:1078-1086 N-D '63 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.

TATARENKO, Ye.S.; VYSOTSKAYA, M.A.

Storage of molds. Mikrobiologiia 29 no. 4:606-610 Jl-Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, Khar'kov.
(MOLDS (BOTANY)) (BACTERIOLOGY--TECHNIQUES)

VYSOTSKAYA, M. M. 1

VYSOTSKAIA [redacted]

[Carrots] Morkva. Minsk, Dziarzh. vyd-va BSSR, 195[illegible]. 71 p.
(Carrots) (MIRA 10:11)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

17

Preparation of sulfosalicylic acid. S. G. Rikhs and M. P. Vysotskaya (Kiev Polytech. Inst.). *Farmatsiya* 9, No. 6, 18-23(1946).—Monosulfonation of salicylic acid with 90% H_2SO_4, 3 parts takes 1 hr.; 85% H_2SO_4 needs 4 hrs. At 15-16° monosulfosalicylic acid (I) 127 dissolves in water 100 parts. Soly. of I in aq. H_2SO_4 decreases from 85% in 10.6 to 1.36% in 49.9% H_2SO_4. The concn. of I in aq. or acid soln. may be detd. colorimetrically with $FeCl_3$.

Julian F. Smith

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VYSOTSKAYA, M.P.

5(3) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1409

Ryklis, Semen Girgor'yevich, and Mariya Pavlovna Vysotskaya

Laboratornoye rukovodstvo po sintezu promezhutochnykh produktov i krasiteley (Laboratory Manual for the Synthesis of Dyes and Intermediate Products) [Kiyev] Izd-vo Kiyevskogo univ-ta, 1958. 191 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Ed.: M.S. Gornostaypol'skaya; Tech. Ed.: T.I. Khokhanovskaya

PURPOSE: This laboratory manual was approved by the Ministry of Higher Education of the UkrSSr as a textbook for chemical engineering departments of vuzes in the UkrSSR. It is intended for students specializing in the technology of organic dyes and intermediates. It may also be useful in textile vuzes.

COVERAGE: The text of this manual is based on the program of the Laboratory of Organic Dyes designed for 4th and 5th year students at the Kiyev Polytechnical Institute. The first part is devoted to dye intermediates. The subject matter is arranged according to the program of the course on "The Chemistry and Technology of Intermediates." The problems included in the first part deal with the syn-

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thesis of dye intermediates. The second part covers dyes and compiles with the program of the course on "The Chemistry and Technology of Dyes." Problems for both parts were composed on the basis of patents, literature sources, research papers, and experimental work of students, and were tested over a period of several years at the Laboratory of Organic Dyes at the Kiyev Polytechnical Institute in practical assignments for students specializing in the technology of dye intermediates and dyes. There are 20 figures and 13 references, 12 of which are Soviet. No personalities are mentioned.

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RYKLIS, Semen Grigor'yevich; VISOTSKAYA, Mariya Pavlovna; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., red.; KHOKHANOVSKAYA, T.I., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory manual for the synthesis of dyes and intermediate products] Laboratornoe rukovodstvo po sintezu promezhutochnykh produktov i krasitelei. [Kiev] Izd-vo Kievskogo gos. univ. im. T.G. Shevchenko, 1958. 191 p. (MIRA 11:10)
(Paint) (Dyes and dyeing)

BRISKMAN, I.P., inzh.,red.; VYDRA, A.Ya., inzh.,red.; VYSOTSKAYA, M.P., inzh., red.; GORDIYENKO, M.G., inzh.,red.; ZORUK, V.L., inzh.,red.; STARIKOVICH, F.K., inzh., red.; OVSYANNIKOV, Ya.S., red.

[Use of fast dyes and special types of finishes in the textile and knit goods industry; from the materials of the Republic Seminar] Primenenie stoikikh krasitelei i spetsial'nykh vidov otdelok v tekstil'no-trikotazhnoi promyshlennosti; po materialam respublikanskogo seminara. Kiev, In-t tekhn. informatsii, 1962. 181 p. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Respublikanskiy seminar po primeneniyu sinteticheskikh krasiteley i spetsial'nykh vidov otdelok v tektsil'no-trikotazhnoy promyshlennosti, Kiev, 1961. 2. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke iskusstvennykh i sinteticheskikh volokon (for Gordiyenko).

POLESHKO, D.V.; VYSOTSKAYA, M.S.

Incidence of tetanus. Zdrav. Bel. 9 no. 7:35-38 Jl '63
(MIRA 17:4)

VYSOTSKAYA, N.

Ocean plants. Tekh.mol. 29 no.9:19 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Fish processing plants)

VYSOTSKAYA, N.

Canoes and Canoeing

"Canoe", Tekh. molod. 20, No. 6, 1952

1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October x1953. Unclassified.

VYSOTSKAYA, N., inzh.

Hydraulic automobile developed in the Ural region. Tekh.mol. no.1:18-19 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Automobile engineering research)

VYSOTSKAYA, N., inzh.

Voices from outer space. Tekh.mol. 29 no.3:11 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Telescope, Radio)

VYSOTSKAYA, N., inzh.

Under one roof and without windows. Tekh.mol. 29 no.11:8 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Moscow—Industrial buildings)

89091

12.1200

S/029/61/000/001/003/007
B117/B215

AUTHOR: Vysotskaya, N., Engineer

TITLE: Hydraulic car in the Ural

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, no. 1, 1961, 18-19

TEXT: The author reports on a hydraulic car designed at the Miasskiy avtozavod (Miasskiy Car Works) a year ago, and wants to know why this has remained the only model of its kind. The test results, however, were very satisfactory, and the car offered many advantages. Among them are its simplicity and its engine power. The connection between engine and pump is rigid. Two oil pipes (high and low pressures) connect the engine with four hydraulic motors, one in each wheel. The liquid circulates between hydraulic pump and motor, past the oil container. In the case of leakage, an auxiliary pump conveys the lacking amount of oil into the system. The main pump pumps the oils into the high-pressure or low-pressure tubes. In the former case, the hydraulic motors and also the wheels are turned forward, i.e. the car moves forward. In the second case, the contrary effect is attained, i.e. the car moves backwards. Pump and motor may exchange their

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Hydraulic car in the Ural

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functions; e.g. if the brakes are applied, and the liquid flows into the opposite direction. In this case the motor acts as a pump, and the pump as motor, i.e. it transmits its power to the motor and the hydraulic accumulator. When the speed is increased, or when the engine is started, the power is transmitted from the accumulator to the hydraulic system. A second advantage of this car is the absence of gearing mechanisms such as clutch, gear, differential, torque rods and brakes. Thus, the weight of a lorry is reduced by 20 to 25%. Other factors are: a) simple steering-steering wheel and one pedal; b) power lever. When the power lever is correctly adjusted, the driver need no longer observe the driving conditions, as the gearing automatically adjusts itself to the road condition. The speed depends on the position of the power lever. For keeping the speed constant, the driver must change the position of the lever. Regardless of the position of the lever, the engine is never stalled, not even at a high resistance. This is due to the fact that the pressure in the system cannot exceed a calculated maximum. The vehicle itself may stop but not the engine. c) Due to the automatic operation, the conditions best suited for the roads in question, may be chosen. Thus fuel consumption is reduced by 30 to 35%. As to the hydraulic system, there are no snags whatsoever. It

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Hydraulic car in the Ural

S/029/61/000/001/003/007
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has been developed by a group of young designers of the Miasskiy Car Works: V. Yendyukov, R. Bannikov, F. Katun'kina, and Engineer V. Turik supervising the work. They developed extraordinarily compact and light hydraulic pumps with variable performance. New types of elements and a so far unknown principle of automatic compression have been used for these hydraulic motors. There is 1 figure.

Card 3/3

VYSOTSKAYA, N., inzh.

"Turbulent" magnetic field. Tekh.mol. 28 no.9:16-17 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Metallurgical furnaces) (Magnetic fields)

VYSOTSKAYA, N.A.

CA

2

Displacement of suspended impurities in the course of crystallization of a melt. I. N. Fridlyander and N. A. Vysotskaya. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 62, 71-3 (1948).—The hypothesis that the increase of the fineness of the cryst. grain with increasing rate of cooling on crystn. is due to decreasing ability of the crystals to carry along suspended particles of impurities was tested by detns. of the crystn. pressure developed in a melt cooled from below, with the aid of an app. involving a small metal (or glass) ball immersed in the melt and suspended on a flexible vertical glass capillary, the lift of the ball being read on the ocular scale of a horizontal microscope. Tests of the method with a 340 g./l. soln. of $CO_2H.CO_2H$, cooled at the rate of 9° per hr. from an initial temp. of 45-6°, gave, with balls of 6.12 and 2.25 mm. diam., crystn. pressures of, resp., 0.072 and 0.162 g./sq. cm., in agreement with the order of magnitude found by Shubnikov (*C.A.* 31, 8297). Expts. on fused salol showed that the vertical displacement of the ball decreases sharply with increasing rate of cooling, becoming nearly zero at sufficiently high cooling velocities; the ball is seized and immobilized by the growing crystals. This immobilization of the suspended ball at high cooling rates is counteracted by addn. of 1% thymol. At const. cooling rate, and with rising initial temp. of the thermostat, the lift of the ball first increases, then decreases. The observed crystn. pressure can be interpreted either by stresses developed through irregular insertion of mols. into the crystal lattice, or by a penetration of liquid into the interstices between the crystals and the suspended ball; this penetration will lag at high rates of cooling, as a result of which the observed crystn. pressure will fall. Addns. lowering the freezing temp. will restore this penetration of the liquid and thus restore the movement of the suspended ball. N. Thon

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE

VYSOTSKAYA, N. A.

VYSOTSKAYA, N. A. — "Oxygen Exchange in Solutions of Inorganic Compounds and Its Mechanism." Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR. Inst of Physical Chemistry imeni L. V. Pisarzhevskiy. Kiev, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences)

SOURCE Knizhnaya Letopis', No 6 1956

VYSOTSKAYA, N. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 22/51

Authors : Brodskiy, A. I., Memb. Corresp. of Ac. of Sc., USSR; and Vysotskaya, N. A.

Title : Oxygen exchange in halogen acids and its mechanism

Periodical : Dok, AN SSSR 101/5, 869-871, Apr 11, 1955

Abstract : The oxygen exchange in halogen acids (perchlorate, periodate, bromate and iodate) was investigated by an ordinary method, namely by flotation measurement of the density reductions of heavy-oxygen water freed through electrolysis from excessive deuterium. The excessive density up to the point of oxygen exchange was established at 1200 gamma. In some cases the exchange was investigated by the O^{18} content in the oxygen determined by the mass spectroscopic method. Results obtained are analyzed. Seven references: 2 USSR, 2 USA, 2 English and 1 Japanese (1939-1953). Graph.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., Ukr SSR, The L. V. Pisarzhevskiy Inst. of Phys. Chem.

Submitted : October 30, 1954

BRODSKIY, A. I., VYSOTSKAYA, N. A.

"Oxygen Exchange in Inorganic Acids and Salts."

[illegible]

[illegible]

VYSOTSKAYA, N A

BRODSKIY, A.I.; VYSOTSKAYA, N.A.

Oxygen exchange in inorganic acids and salts. Probl. kin. i kat. 9: 245-250 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Acids) (Salts) (Oxygen--Isotopes)

BRODSKIY, A. I., VYSOTSKAYA, N. A., KUKHTENKO, I. I., MIKLUKHIN, G. P. (Deceased) STRIZAK, L. L., anda SULIMA, L. V. (Inst. of Phys. Chem. Im. L. V. Pizarzhevskiy, Acad. Sci. UK. SSR.

"Isotopic Exhange of Oxygen, Nitrogen, and Sulfur in Solutions, and Its Mechanism."
p. 20.

Isotopes and Radiation in Chemistry, Collection of papers of 2nd All-Union Sci. Tech. Conf. on Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in National Economy and Science, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958, 380pp.

This volume published the reports of the Chemistry Section of the 2nd AU Sci Tech Conf on Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in Science and the National Economy, sponsored by Acad Sci USSR and Main Admin for Utilization of Atomic Energy under Council of Miniasters USSR Moscow 4-12 Apr 1957.

AUTHORS: Brodskiy, A. I., ~~Vysotskaya, N. V.~~ SOV/76-32-7-12/45

TITLE: The Isotopic Exchange of Oxygen in Acid and Salt Solutions and Its Mechanism (Izotopnyy obmen kisloroda v rastvorakh kislot i soley i yego mekhanizm)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 7, pp. 1521-1531 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From the existing data in publications, inspite of the great amount of information no rule governing the exchange mentioned above can be found, as the investigations were carried out to a great extent only qualitatively and under insufficient conditions. Several assumptions as regards the reaction mechanism are found; among them especially those are worth mentioning according to which the exchange takes place the more easily the greater the ion share of the compound is, i.e., the higher the difference between the electronegativities of oxygen and that atom is to which it is bound. In cases where the exchange took place at measurable rates the kinetics of the process were investigated. L. V. Sulima and A. I. Brodskiy (Ref 15) investigated the reaction mechanism suggested in their earlier publication for this case, and later proved it in a subsequent publication. From the experimental part may be seen that a

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The Isotopic Exchange of Oxygen in Acid and Salt Solutions and Its Mechanism

SOV/76-32-7-12/45

number of salts and acids dissolved in water mainly of the elements of the groups V, VI, and VII, with the isotopic composition of the water being determined prior to and after the experiment according to a flotation method described. In some determinations a less precise mass-spectrometric method was employed. The measurements of the exchange kinetics carried out correspond to an ordinary isotopic exchange according to an equation of first order, the ratio k/k_0 being within the range 35-55. From the experimental results obtained may be seen that in the nitrates investigated the exchange velocities depend on the cation and on the acidity of the solution; further measurements with some substances showed the inaccuracy of the data existing in publications. According to the data supplied by Edwards (Ref 30) and Hall and Alexander (Ref 3) it was found that the exchange velocity in the series acid > acid salt > neutral salt drops abruptly; the corresponding examples are given. On the other hand it was found in a comparison of acids and salts with the same central atom that the exchange velocity is reduced sharply by an increase of the number of oxygen atoms (or of sulfur) bound to this central atom. Within the range of the subgroups of the periodic system

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table the exchange velocity increases with the increase of the atomic number of the central atom. The rules observed are explained by the mechanism of an intermediate deposition of water to the double bond $X=O$ (or $X^{+}-O^{-}$.), with an introduction of the hydrolytic mechanism being possible. The data supplied by S. Z. Roginskiy (Ref 29) are incorrect. There are 2 figures, 5 tables, and 33 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk USSR, Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L. V. Pisarzhevskogo (Institute of Physical Chemistry imeni L. V. Pisarzhevskiy, AS Ukr SSR)

SUBMITTED: March 1, 1957

1. Oxygen--Exchange reactions 2. Exchange reactions--Velocity 3. Hydrogen ion concentration--Chemical effects 4. Salt solutions --Chemical effects

VYSOTSKAYA, N.A.

Mechanism of the Guyard reaction and the exchange of oxygen of potassium permanganate with water. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.6:1277-1279 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR.
(Oxygen--Isotopes) (Potassium permanganate) (Water)

BRODSKIY, A.I.; VYSOTSKAYA, N.A.

Mechanism of phenol hydroxylation and anthracene oxidation by peroxide compounds studied with the aid of O^{18}. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.7:2273-2278 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Phenols) (Hydroxylation) (Anthracene) (Oxidation)

VYSOTSKAYA, N.A.

Use of the O^{18} isotope in studying the mechanism of hydroxybenzaldehyde oxidation by peroxides. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.4: 847-848 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom M.I.Kabachnikom.
(Benzaldehyde) (Peroxides) (Oxygen--Isotopes)

VYSOTSKAYA, N.A.

Oxidation of benzene and phenol by pernitrous acid and of salicylaldehyde by Fenton's reagent. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.2:344-346 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Frumkinym.
(Benzene) (Phenol) (Salicylaldehyde) (Oxidation)

VYSOTSKAYA, N.A.

Oxygen transfer in the hydroxylation of benzene by hydrogen peroxide in the presence of Fe^{2+} and Cu^{2+} ions. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.6:1688-1690 Je '64. (MIRA 18:[illegible])

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR imeni Pisarzhevskogo.

ARTEMENKO, G.N.; VYSOTSKAYA, N.B.

Effect of phenacon on the content of potassium and sodium ions and of acetylcholine in the brain. Farm. i toks. 28 no.1:27-30 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Laboratoriya farmakologii nervnoy sistemy (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V.Zakusov) Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted December 6, 1963.

VYSOTSKAYA, N.B.; MARKOVA, G.A.

Effect of chloracizin and papaverine on the content of potassium and sodium ions in the myocardium in its experimental lesions. Farm.i toks. 29 no.3:309-314 My-Je '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Laboratoriya farmakologii serdechno-sosudistoy sistemy (zav. - doktor med.nauk N.V.Kaverina) i laboratoriya neyrofarmakologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V.Zakusov) Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

SKRAMTAYEV, B.G., prof.; VYSOTSKAYA, N.P., inzh.

Swiss construction ceramics. Stroi. mat. 11 no. 12:35-36
D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

NOSEK, I. [Nosek, J.]; VYSOTSKAYA, S.

New species Collembola-Onychiurus pavlovskyi Nosek et Vysockaja, sp. n. from Transcarpathian Province. Trudy Zool. inst. 35:305-307 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut virusologii Chekhoslovatskoy AN, Bratislava, i Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.

SOSNINA, Ye.F.; VYSOTSKAYA, S.O.; MARKOV, G.N.; ATANASOV, L.Kh.

Predatory mites of the fam. Bdellidae (Acarina, Prostigmata) from the rodent burrows of Bulgaria. Trudy Zool. inst. 35: 272-287 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad, i Institut zoologii Bolgarskoy AN, Sofiya.

VYSOTSKAYA, S.O.; DYL'KO, N.I.

Hepatozoon microti Coles, 1914 from the European red-backed bank vole of Transcarpathina Province. Paraz. sbor. 22:263-265 '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.

VYSOTSKAYA, T.V.; LYGALOVA, Z.V.; MAZYUKOV, A.S.; PARFENOVA,
T.V.; SOKOLOV, V.D., red.; CHERNOBROD, M.B., red.;
MOGUTOVA, A., red.

[Party organizations of Kuznets Basin during the years of the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945; in two volumes] Partiinye organizatsii Kuzbassa v gody Velikoi Otechestvennoi voiny (1941-1945 gg.). Kemerovo, Kemerovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo. Vol.2. 1965. 279 p. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kommunisticheskaya Partiya Sovetskogo Soyuza. Kemerovskiy oblastnoy komitet. Partiynyy arkhiv.

VYSOTSKAYA, V.M.; GURCHENOK, A.A.

Behavior of power transformers under conditions of intense cooling. Izv.TPI 137:39-44 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

L 22607-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6005834 SOURCE CODE: UR/0374/65/000/006/0146/0151

AUTHOR: Geller, V. E. (Kalinin); Vysotskaya, Z. P. (Kalinin); 52
Ayzenshteyn, E. M. (Kalinin); Petukhov, B. V. (Kalinin) B

ORG: none

15,44,55

TITLE: Investigation of orientational drawing of lavsan monofilament

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 6, 1965, 146-151

TOPIC TAGS: polyester plastic, polyethylene plastic, physical chemistry. property, heat effect, temperature dependence, drawing, synthetic fiber

ABSTRACT: The paper represents an investigation and comparison of two versions of orientational drawing of lavsan monofilament, one being the conventional method of hot water drawing based on the difference in speeds of rotating discs and the other, the method of drawing the fiber through the hole of a draw plate. The nature of tensile and structural properties has been studied in the

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.677.4

L 22607-66
ACC NR: AP6005834

temperature range of 70 to 100C. Orig. art. has: 9 figures. [Based on author's abstract]

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: 12Apr65/ ORIG REF: 006/
OTH REF: 014/

Card 2/2 BW

STRELETS, V.M.; PITAK, N.V.; KULIK, A.I.; LOGACHEV, M.S.; Prinimala uchastiye VYSOTSKAYA-KVITKO, T.M.

Service of zircon nozzles in the continuous casting of steel. Ogneupory 28 no.4:163-165 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (for Strelets, Pitak). 2. Chasov-Yarskiy kombinat ogneupornykh izdeliy (for Kulik, Logachev).

VYSOTSKIY, A.A., inzh.

New integrating instruments for determining the physicomechanical properties of soil. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.1:28-30 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.

[illegible] EWP(k)/EWT(m)/EWT(t)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(w)/EWP(t) JD/WB

ACCESSION [illegible] AR [illegible]

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy, konstruktsii i raschet detaley mash. [illegible]

AUTHOR: V[illegible]tskiy, [illegible]; Zobachev, Yu. Ye.

[illegible]

additives

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta morsk. flota, vyp. 57, 1964, 43-50

TOPIC TAGS: cavitation, metal corrosion, corrosion resistance, corrosion inhibitor, [illegible]

TRANSLATION: Results are given of cavitation tests of samples of various construction materials in aqueous media in the presence of inhibitors of different compositions. The tests were made on a [illegible]

failure is provided by emulsion type inhibitors which form a

Card 1/2

L 25613-63
ACCESSION NR: AR5003991

[illegible] preliminary [illegible]
drawn [illegible]

SUB CODE: MM ENCL: [illegible]

SUPRUN, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; BARDINA, V.P.; VYSOTSKIY, A.A.

Testing by means of models the electrochemical protection against corrosion of merchant ship hulls and determining the effect of propellers on the conditions of functioning of this protection. Trudy TSNIIMF 57:3-25 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

VYSOTSKIY, A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZOBACHEV, Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOSTROV, Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Selecting anticorrosive additives for the cooling water of marine internal combustion engines. Mor. flot 25 no.3:25-28 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo flota (for Vysotskiy).

AUTHOR [illegible]

technical sciences

[illegible] metals from cavitation damage by anticorrosion additives

SOURCE [illegible]

TOPIC TAGS cavitation, anticorrosion additive, metal

[illegible]

corrosion and cavitation resistances of cast [illegible] potassium dichromate, and sodium

These additives were tested sodium nitrite [illegible]

Card 1/2

L 57887-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012187

results were obtained: (1) The VNIINP-117 additive provides maximum protection from [illegible]-and-corrosion damage to cast iron and steel. It is recommended for cooling systems of high-speed internal-combustion motors. (2) [illegible] for cooling systems of low-speed motors. (3) The additive can be recommended for cooling systems of [illegible] chromate-based additives provide, at certain concentrations, [illegible] protection from electrochemical corrosion but do not protect the metal from cavitation. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIIMF (Central Scientific Research Marine Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

VYSOTSKIY, A.A.

Stimulant of rosin secretion making possible the complete chemization of turpentining. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 18 no.1:14-16 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. KirNIILP.

L 25615-66 EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)

ACC NR: AP6016108 SOURCE CODE: UR/0095/65/000/007/0006/0008

24
B

AUTHOR: Vysotskiy, A. N.

ORG: Giprogaz, Kiev

TITLE: Constructive solution of the Volga crossing of the Central Asia-Center gas pipeline 14

SOURCE: Stroitel'stvo truboprovodov, no. 7, 1965, 6-8

TOPIC TAGS: pipeline, civil engineering

ABSTRACT: Presently, a powerful gas pipeline system linking Central Asia with the Central regions /of the Soviet Union/ is being constructed. It must cross more than 500 assorted obstacles, many of which are medium sized and large rivers. The river crossings will amount to more than 120 km of the total length; the tube diameter is 1020 mm with 14 to 20 mm thick wall, and the total weight is about 50,000 t. The size of the project requires a timely planning of the construction, and the start of the largest (Volga) crossing, is scheduled for 1966. The width of the main river bed is 1540 m with an 18.5 m depth; it consists of sands and pebbles with some gravel lying over a solid base. On the left bank is a 2700 m wide flood plain full of channels and water-filled depressions. Its elevation over the average operating water level is 1.3 to 1.5 m. The crossing will cost about 3 million rubles. The article presents the outline of the necessary operations and the planned five stages of their execution. [JPRS]

Z

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none UDC: 621.643.001.12

Card 1/1

VYSOTSKIY, A.V.; ETINGOF, M.I.

Errors in active control caused by the ovality of machined parts. Izm. tekh. no.3:12-13 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

VYSOTSKIY, A.V.

Method for automatic production of precision couplings. Vzaim. i tekh. izm. v mashinostr.; nauch.-tekh. sbor. no.4:205-216 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

VYSOTSKIY, A.V.

Control in machining mates. Stan. i instr. 34 no.12:33 D '63.
(MIRA 17:11)

ACC NR: AT6037042 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0036/0043

AUTHOR: Vysotskiy, B. F. (Doctor of technical sciences; Professor); Voynich, B. A. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Power of radar scanning of limited sections of the earth's surface

SOURCE: Moscow. Aviatsionnyy institut. Teoriya i tekhnika radiolokatsii (Radar theory and techniques); sbornik statey, no. 1. Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1966, 36-43

TOPIC TAGS: radar, radar scanning, ground surveillance radar, radar engineering

ABSTRACT: Strip-scanning of the earth's surface by a radar mounted on a craft is considered. Calculations are made for two types of scanning, both of which scan narrow, fixed-width strips of the earth's surface from a preassigned altitude. In the first type the earth is scanned in the direction of the flight; with a scanned Q. ray; in the second, the earth is scanned sideways with respect to the direction of flight with a fixed ray. In the design of such a radar, it is more convenient to use the relationship of the threshold signal to the absolute magnitude of the echo signal than to use only the absolute magnitude of the echo signal. Calculations indicate that the best results are obtained for strip-scanning at points distant from the craft. The width of the scanned strip is limited by the radar antenna

Cord 1/2 UDC: 621.396.967(04)

ACC NR: AT6037042

aperture in the vertical plane. The above calculations do not compensate for the earth's curvature or attenuation of the radar signal in the atmosphere. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 23 formulas.

SUB CODE: 17/ SUBM DATE: 15Jul66/ ATD PRESS: 5108

Card 2/2

VYSOTSKIY, B.P.; VYSOTSKAYA, G.B.

Problems of and methods for geomorphological surveying. Sov. geol. 8 no.1:157-160 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.

VYSOTSKIY, A.A., inzh.; ZOBACHEV, Yu.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk

Protection of metals from cavitation damage using anticorrosives. Energomashinostroenie 11 no.4:24-26 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

L 40256-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WB

ACC NR: AP6019900 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0145/65/000/012/0112/0116

AUTHOR: Zamoruyev, V. M. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor); Zobachev, Yu. Ye.; Kartyshov, A. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Vysotskiy, A. A. (Engineer) 52 50

[illegible]: Leningrad Institute of Water Transport (Leningradskiy Institut vodnogo transporta) 13

TITLE: The effect of alloying elements on cavitiation resistance of chrome-manganese steel 18

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 12, 1965, 112-116

TOPIC TAGS: alloy, alloy steel, alloy composition, chromium, manganese, cavitation, marine equipment, sea water corrosion

ABSTRACT: The cavitation resistance of various grades of steel is studied as a function of concentration of chromium, manganese and other elements and an optimum steel composition is selected for marine propeller screws. Experimental smelting was done in a high frequency induction furnace. All specimens were heated to 1100-1150°C, depending on carbon content. The specimens were heated for 20 minutes and then cooled in quiet air. Cavitation resistance was studied on a magnetostrictive vibrator at a frequency of 8 kc. The working surfaces of the specimens were polished. All experimental work was done under synthetic marine conditions for a period of three hours.

UDC: 620.193.16

Card 1/2

L 40256-66

ACC NR: AP6019900

2

The samples were weighed every hour. The results show that cavitation resistance of chrome-manganese steel is improved when chromium content is increased to 13.5%. When chrome content exceeds 14.0%, cavitation resistance is reduced. Optimum chrome content is 12.0-14.0%. Chrome-manganese steel containing 7.0-9.0% manganese has maximum cavitation resistance, which is reduced by any further addition of manganese. Increasing the carbon content of chrome-manganese steel to 0.38-0.40% also increases cavitation resistance, although ductility and workability are adversely affected. Silicon is necessary for holding ductility at the required level. Silicon content should not exceed 1.0%. The addition of 0.05-0.1% titanium improves the strength properties of the steel by reducing grain size. Resistance to cavitation is also improved. The following composition is optimum for steel used in marine propeller shafts working under cavitation-producing conditions: C--0.20-0.28%, Si--0.5-1.0%, Mn--7.0-9.0%, Cr--12.0-14.0%, Ti--0.02-0.05%. The results also show that chrome-manganese steel with a chromium content of 12% or more is corrosion-resistant in sea water. Sulfur was added to improve machining characteristics. 0.1% sulfur does not reduce the resistance to cavitation or the mechanical properties of chrome-manganese steel. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 29May64

Card 2/2 MLP

VYSOTSKIY, A.N.

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